SMUGGLERS VERY ACTIVE. TAST QUANTITIES OF ILLICIT SPIR. ITS LANDED IN CANADA.

Next to Fishing, Smuggling the Most Considerable Industry in the North Atlan-tic Spirits from the French Islands and Corn Whiskey from the United States,

St. PIERRE-MIQUELON, June 8 .- Next to fishing, smuggling is the most considerable indus-try in the North Atlantic. No corner of the world offers better facilities for the business. Your separate and distinct territorial jurisdictions lie close together. These islands belong to France. The United States can be reached in sixty hours by schooner, Newfoundland is only tweive miles away, Cape Breton, in Canada is within twenty hours' sail. The province of Quebec has a seaboard of 800 miles, and the litteral of the St. Lawrence to Wolf Bay on the north and Cape Rosler on the south shore 1,000 more. Nova Scotla, including Cape Breton, has a seaboard of 1,200 miles, New Brunswick not quite so much, Newfoundland one of 2,000 miles. Add Prince Edward Island, the Labrador of Canada, and the Labrador hitched to Newfoundland, Anticosti, the Mag dalen Archipelago, and the numerous islands in the St. Lawrence up to the city of Quebec, and the smuggler has an aggregate of nearly 10,000 miles of coast line, sparsely inhabited or not inhabited at all, along which to prosecute his traffic. Nature has done even more for him. The warm Gulf Stream from the south meets the polar currents and produces fogs which screen him and his vessel with an almost impenetrable veil.

About the smuggler himself there is nothing remantic. In "Guy Mannering" Capt. Dirk Hatteraick was " half Manx, half Dutchman, half devil," and spent much of his time fighting the Government cruisers while carrying on the free trade" in cognac, hyson, southong, and Mechlin lace. The Hatteralcks in these waters do not fight. It is not necessary. The Canadian Government employs cruisers, but it is easy to dodge them in so vast an expanse as the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where clear weather, as Sam Slick said, is a luxury. The customs officers on land are more troublesome, but there are not enough of them. It would take a goodsized army and navy to guard all the Canadian coasts. Now and then a smuggler is caught running up the St. Lawrence. His schooner and cargo are confiscated, and perhaps hals fined. But I cannot recall just now a case in which one has been sent to jail. The fine is paid by those who employ him, and it is pretty well un derstood that they have friends in Parliament who see that he is not harassed too much. It is far more dangerous to smuggle goods into the United States. That end of the traffic is carried on mostly by American fishermen frequenting

The Minuelon Islands are subject to the tariff of France, with certain important modifications. French alcohol, spirits, and wines are free, except that they pay an octroi do mer, which goes to the local treasury, and a small ture de concommution. They are cheaper at St. Pierre than in France itself, because on being exported here they escape the heavy excise and other taxes levied in France. Tobacco from France and the French West Indies is another cheap commoditv. Foreign liquors—i. c., liquors from countries other than France-pay a light customs duty in addition to the local imposts just mentioned, and are cheap by comparison with their price in the United States, Canads, or Newfoundland, Every spring five or six thousand fishermen come from France to the Banks and return in the fall. Liquor is essential to these fellows. Each man gets a pint or a pint and a half or flerce brandy per diem, with a quart or more of claret which has been well fortified with the French alcohol known as trots-six. When they come to St. Pierre to bait up unload their catch to be dried, they drink, by way of change, enormous quantities of gin, absinthe, and vermouth. Foreign liquors like Demerara rum and Secten whisker are consumed by the American Cana-dian, and Newfoundiand fishermen, who put in here for various purposes. A good deal of the French liquor is smuggled into Newfoundland here for various purposes. A mood deal of the French liquor is emuggied into Newfoundland and Canada: some occasionally reaches the United States. The officials of St. Pierre are in no way responsible; obviously they can do nothing to hinder a fishing or trading skipper from beying a few hundred barrels and running them into American or British jurisdiction. It is estimated that 50,000 gailons of French spirits—and claret reach Carada every year without paying duty. The Newfoundland revenue also suffers. It is no trick to load a galogeur with 100 barrels of trois-set in the morning and distribute it that night in Fortune Bay or Flacentia. While some liquor finds its way to the United States, the articles most readily handled are furs and drugs. Silver fox and other skins can be got cheap in Labrador, and sell for \$75 to \$100 each at Boston. There is also a good profit with comparatively little risk of detection in smuggling drugs. There are two drug shops at \$1. Pierre, but they are not in the snuggling business. The drugs are carried from Montreal and Quebec and put on board American fishing vessels or Newfoundland and Cape Breton craft bound for American ports. It takes a bright customs officer properly to overhaul a vessel laice with barrelled fish. A leading fur house t. Quebec was caught using mail bags to convey for from Montreal to New York over the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. The smuggling of drugs by the land routes has been going on for years. The charge for smuggling a Chinaman from Canada is \$50. The bicycle is a great help to the land snugglers.

years. The charge for snuggling a Chinaman from Canada is \$50. The bloyde is a great heip to the land snugglers.

Another tranch of the trade consists of "beating the bond." A skipper at Halifax, for instance, takes a quantity of whiskey or tobacco out of bond on the pretence that he is going to conver it to the Miquelon Islands. On getting outside Halifax he lands it at some quiet cove in Cape Breton or perhaps on the Gaspa coast, and on his return to Halifax cancels his bond by producing a certificate, purporting to be igned by the United States consular agent at St. Pierre, to the effect that the cargo was duly delivered to a consignee in this town. There is no British Consul here. Under the Canadian law, therefore, certificates of delivery have to be signed by the United States agent. Of course, in the case described the certificate is forged. But the big snuggier regards the traffic between St. Pierre and Maine or Massachusetts, between St. Pierre and Mentyfoundland, and between Newfoundland and the United States, which I have just sketched, as more side show, Where he operates and makes money hand over fit is between Between St. twen St. Pierre and Maine or Massachusetts, between Net. Pierre and Newfoundland, and between Newfoundland and the United States, which I have just sketched, as a more side show, Where he operates and makes money hand over fat is between Hoston and St. Pierre and St. Pierre and St. Pierre and Canada, the article being American corn whiskey from Illinois or Minnesots. The business done on this route has reached immerse proportions and yields immense profite.

The way it is done is this: Schoeners sail from Boston with corn spirit, ever-proof, in bond, for St. Pierre. Outside St. Pierre they transfer the stuff to Canadian vessels, which carry it up the tisuff and distribute it among smaller craft that run it ashere. There is no: and never was a bonding system at St. Pierre: I a cargo is leaded or transchipped within the harbor or the read-to-do transchipped within the harbor of the present systems of the read-to-do transchip their cargo or do anything else they like with it. But how they contrive to satisfy the United States law is a mystery. The shipper at Boston, or to go further back, at St. Paul, Omaha, or Poorla, gives a bond to the United States for the years of the present of the transchip their cargo of apprint and to the United States (overment that the goods shall be landed or deverment that the goods and another from the landed of the read-to-do to the contribute of the present of the same production of the United States of the read-to-do to the production of the landed of the landed of t

Trust bounty, when it reaches the St. Lawrence. Each gallon is converted into two, or nearly two, by watering, and is still stronger than ordinary whickey. Thus reduced, it is sold by the barret at 70 cents per gallon to country stores and local aganta, who retail it at a triffe below the price of distillery whickey with the excise duty paid. As a rule, it is not properly rectified, and the local handlers adulterate it to make it "bite." The smugglers are popular with the coast population. Cardinal Taschereau of Quebec has done his best to uproct them, but without effect. The profits all round are harge, and the fishermen and habitants say the liquor "warms the liver" more than distillery whiskey, and that they get bigger, "horns" for their money.

The working amusgler in the employment of the chiefs of the ring starts with his vessel full of salt and empty barrels ostensibly for the Banks. He knows when and where to look for the cargo from Boston, and dumps his fish harrels and sait verboard when it arrives. With 300 barrels of spirit or so he turns back, perhaps lands ten or twenty on the Cape Breton coast and then makes for the St. Lawrence. The Dominion cruisers burn Nova Scotlacoal, which leaves a trail of very black amoke; anyhow, he has been informed of their whereacouts by the agents ashore. Thick fogs and dark nights suit him best. He may cache what remains of the cargo at Sault au Cochon, let us say, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, at that point thirty miles wide, and strange for its delivery by smaller vessels near Big, Trois, Pistoles, Rimouski, &c., on the south shore; or he may transfer it at once to small craft and leave them to dispose of it while he returns to the pelishorhood of the Miquelon Islands for another load. False heads are put on the American barrels as soon as they are landed, to hide the marking, which differs from the Canadian marking, provided they are destined for inland stores and hotels; otherwise the contents are put into vats, reduced, and bottled. Agents keep track

ing to the Queen."

The Dominion Government has just increased the excise and customs duty on whiskey, and the emuggling, which had declined owing to the hard times, is likely to be brisker than ever. The Controller of Customs at Ottawa, Mr. Clark Walince, is not to blame for the present magnitude of the trade and the immunity enloyed by the chief operators. He has done all he could, but is powerless in the face of the French Canadian influence behind the sinnighers. The officials at St. Pierre do their duty in seeing that officials at St. Pierre do their duty in seeing that

officials at St. Pierre do their duty in seeing that no facilities are given to the smugglers on these islands. The loss to the Canadian revenue and to Canadian distillers in the last twenty year runs up into millions. Newfoundiand loses more than she can afford, and one way and another the loss to the United States Treasury must be considerable.

"I am making more unoney than a pirate," said one of the family of amugglers mentioned, "and have nothing to fear."

His notion is that he is doing this hyperborean portion of mankind a service in giving it cheap whiskey. The only way of diminishing the traffic is for the three Governments most interested to act in concert. Hut it can never be wholly stamped out while France retains possession of the Miguelon islands and deems cheap liquor and plenty of it necessary to the well-being of her fishermen.

40 ANTI-TAMMANY CHAIRS GONE. Col. Gifford Summoned for Giving Com-paign Material to the Poor.

The impression that the only possession of ex-Sheriff O'Brien's anti-Tammany Democracy last election was a wild hankering for office was dispelled yesterday by an affidavit made by Theophilus B. Steele. Mr. Steele averred that the Democracy owned forty wooden chairs, but that their possession had been "lifted" by Col. J. J. Gifford and had been disposed of illegally.
Col. Gifford was the O'Brien leader in the Twenty-third district last fall, and the chairs were up in the headquarters of that district. After the election it turned out that Col. Gifford had a bigger pull than Mr. O'Brien with the administration. He succeeded in getting two the administration. He succeeded in getting two men in the Street Cleaning Department. Then there were ructions, and he and O Brien split. It was about a resolution endorsing the reform administration. The resolution was introduced by Col. Gifford at a meeting in Elmwood Hall. It wasn't passed. Then Col. Gifford was bounced from the Democracy. He has been looking for a place in the Dock Department since. Occasionally he and his followers have had pieces printed in the papers.

After the split Lawyer Steele took the O Brien lesdership in the Twenty-third district. The headquarters were moved. When a truck came to get the chairs they were gone. A demand was made on Col. Gifford. He said that Mr. O'Brien had told him after the victory at the polis that the chairs could be given to the poor, and that they were given to the poor. Demands were made on various poor people, but the chairs were not forthcoming. Then it was that Mr. Steele went to the Harlem Court and got a summons for Col. Gifford.

The Colonel was in court yesterday, and Justice Welde asked him what had become of the chairs. The Colonel told him. Mr. Steele said it wasn't true, and that Mr. O'Brien had never authorized the giving away of the property.

"It's conversion," he said.

"Mr. O'Brien," said Mr. Steele.

"Mr. O'Brien," said Mr. Steele. men in the Street Cleaning Department. Then

"Mr. O'Brien," said Mr. Steele.
"Then he must prosecute," said the Justice.
So the case weat over until Monday, when Mr.
Steele promised to have Mr. O'Brien in court.
The copies are what are known as kitchen chairs, and are valued at 10 cents each, second hand.

PLANS TO DEFEAT HARDIN.

Kentucky Sound Money Democrats Arrang

LEXINGTON, June 8.-It was announced here to-night that several leading Democratic politicians of eastern Kentucky had held a secret meeting at Winchester yesterday to bring about the defeat of the nomination for Governor of Gen. W. Hardin, formerly the pride of eastern. Kentucky Democrats, but now not so popular on account of his advocacy of free silver. The plan is to put Judge J. D. Black of Knox county

plan is to put Judge J. D. Black of Knex county up for Governor, giving him the solid support of castern Kentucky, then to send committee to Louisville, Covington, Newport, and Lexington to confer with the sound money Democratic leaders in those cities.

The committees were sent out to-day. Two men came to Lexington and conferred with the sound money leaders. There seems to be some doubts about the secess of the movement, because the State Pemocratic Convention is only two weeks off, but those who know the expediency with which the mountain men of Kentucky work say that Hardin will go to the Convention finding all his strength in the monntains gone, and that Black on the first ballot will get enough votes either to Insure his nomination or to dictate the nomines of the Convention. It is one of the holdest political moves made in Kentucky in recent years and shows that Secretary Carlisie's work against free silver is having a telling effect.

WILL STRONG VETO LAUTERBACH?

Public Hearing on the Aldermen's Dis-posal of the Kingsbridge Route, Mayor Strong will give a public hearing next Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock on the Aldermen's resolution granting consent to the Third Avenue Railroad Company to occupy and oper-Avenue Rairoan Company to accupy and that the Kingsbridge route. It is expected that the Metrapolitan Traction Company and its friends will make a strong effort at the meeting to have the Mayor veto the resolution.

Should the Mayor veto it, twenty-one votes, or one more than the resolution got at its passage, will be required to cass it over the voto.

BROOKFIELD FIRED THEM OUT. Five Discharged Water Meter Inspectors Going to Law.

Formal notice was served on Friday afteroon on Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield by ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel Hawke, to reinstate Ed. J. McKayanagh, Joseph K. Flattery, James J. Sullivas, John Harry, and Joseph P. Kennedy, former inspectors of water meters. It is alleged that they were wrongfully and without warrant of law removed from their places on May 24. The men say that no charges were preferred against them, that they were competent men and had successfully massed the examinations. The notice is pref

Coxey May Be Nominated. CINCINNATI, June 8. - Arrangements have been made for holding the People's party State Convention at Columbus, on Aug. 2 and 3. A full State ticket will be nominated. Coxey of commonweal fame will probably be nominated

About 800 feet from shore a man jumped overboard from the forward deck of the ferryboat Montelair of the Christopher Street Ferry, which was on its way to Hoboken, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The heat was immediately stopped and a search was made, but the man did not reappear. He was shout thirty-five years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, had a dark complexion and dark moustache, and wore a black sack coal, with light trousers and a dark dorby.

for Governor,

AN ELECTION IN ITALY CONDUCTED ON SUNDAY, WITHOUT FUSS, AND VERY POLITELY.

Celebration in Memory of a Saint, Going on at the Same Time, Caused a Much Greater Agitation Among the People. FLORENCE, May 27 .- Yesterday was Sunday. was also election day here at Florence-which seems an odd combination. The American voter is not in the habit of going to church before he goes to the polling places. The church contribution box and the ballot box do not yawn for him on the same day. But in Italy Sunday is most of the unusual events. Sunday does for the races, for excursions, for elections. It is the busiest day of all the week, and the shope count it their time of harvest.

But not the Sunday set apart for election. On that day there is a transformation in the streets. For once the stranger can see the blinds down even in the daytime. The closing is even more universal than for a religious festa; only the restaurants remain open. The only place in the city where a crowd collected was in front of the Church of San Firenze, where they were celebrating the memory of San Filippo Neri after some fashion which, on account of the throng, one could not get into the church There was a polling place in the municipal building next door, and the party posters were up announcing the names of the candidates, but nobody paid any attention to them. The men who were entitled to vote went in and cast their ballot, then came out and struggled by inches into and finally out of the church. Ail day long the square in front was filled with a gay crowd of men, women, and children, who were not in the least incommoded by the fact that they were just outside the doors of the polling booth.

It was a day of pleasure making. Wives came with their husbands and waited outside while the voting was being done, and then went off visiting or picnicking or merrymaking in some way. Most of the votes were cast before noon, and the polls were almost deserted by 3 P. M. "The polis" would never have been found by an American voter unless some one had pointed them out. For instance, one place of voting was a chapel of the Church of Santa Croce. It was entered through the cloisters, and the only sign of the unusual event was the Italian flag hung at the entance. Another polling place was in the schoolroom of an infant asylum; an-There was not a policeman in or around any of these places. The streets outside were deserted. except for occasional passers by who did not lent and secretaries into leaving their po

These gentlemen were comfortably scated at a These gentlemen were comfortably scaled at a long green table occupying an ample space behind a temporary railing. There were five of them, a courteous and gentlemanly lot in general, in their best Sunday clothes and an air of mild importance. On the table before them lay various books, registers of voters, and other documents. There were also two large glass globes, one of them open at the top, the other closed. The top of this one was fastened with a scaled cord, and there was a slot in the side for the admission of the ballots. The open globe contained blank pieces of white paper stamped with the scal of the "session," as each voting place is called. There were two writing desks, one on each side of the room, at several paces from the main table and from each other. They were not screened in any way.

sterdam avenue, had a field day yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park.

They were under the command of Sergeant John J. Kennedy of Company D of the Twenty-second Regiment, who has drilled them. He was the Major of the battalion yesterday, and the reviewing officer was School Commissioner Golden, who was accompanied by a number of friends.

The battalion arrived at Van Courtlandt Park shortly before 10 o'clock. Major Kennedy at once formed them and held a battalion drill. Then came dinner.

Then came dinner.

In the afternoon the Major detailed Company
B to except Commissioner Holden and the six
gentlemen from the Advisory Board of Education from Van Courtisadt station to the parade

from the continuate station to the parade ground.

When these persons were upon the grounds they reviewed the battains and witnessed an exhibition drill. Afterward there were addresses from each of the gentlemen.

Commissioner Goiden congratulated the hoys upon their appearance. They were the first boys in the public schools to form into a military company, he said, and he promised them that if the new bill that is now in Gov. Morton's hands becomes a law, allowing boys to carry real rifles, and making an appropriation for them, this battailon will be among the first to be provided for.

them, this battalion will be among the first to be provided for.

Hanks were broken after these exercises and the boys went boating, played baseball, and amused themselves in hearty fashion. They left the park at 6:100 clock, arriving at the school at 7:30.

In addition to its own drum corps the battalion had the music of the summer park band, which gave the first concert of the season there yestoriay. The shady spot about the old Van Cortilanti mansion was crowded all the afternoon with spectators.

Bright Crop Prospects in Manitoba, WINNIPEG, June 8. The first 1805 grou bulernment. There is an estimated total of 1,887. 776 acres under crop in the province this year. The increased area in wheat is 150,000 acres, and the increase in all crops is 280,000 acres, creater than last year. Prospects up to June 1 were never brighter for a good crop in all gereals. DIFORCE AND MARRIAGE IN ISLAM. Mussulman Horror at the License of Chris-

The following striking remarks upon the reatment of the marriage relation by Christians, to whom marriage was once generally a crament, and by Mohammedans, to whom polygamy is open legally and morally, have been received from India by a clergyman living in this city from a Musaulman who has already addressed this country. It was written in Per sian, and this is the translation :

In the name of God the merciful, the gracious Seven years have elapsed since, at the invitation of the late distinguished editor of the North American Review (may be rest in peace), I endeavored to enlighten the Christians of the New World as to the reason " Why I am a Mosem." No reply has ever been given to that article, and I assume that the missionaries of Christianity prefer attacking the religion of Islam in the bazaars of Lucknow and Labore rather than enter upon the arena of controversy in their mother tongue in one of their own liter.

The Moslems of the world now number, at least, two hundred millions of the human famfly, and we have it on the authority of a most distinguished writer, Canon Isaac Taylor, that

when the second the second to the second to

The inequality of legislation as it exists in

The inequality of legislation as it exists in Christian countries regarding marriage and divorce is nothing less than a scandal in a civilized and enlightened age, and nothing but a serious consideration of the principles of marriage and divorce as established by the law of Moses, never abrogated by Josus Christ, and realifemed in the mission of Islam, can bring about a more healthy condition of Comestic and national life in a country so rapidly increasing in its population and in its developments of national liberty as the great republic of the United States of America.

IBN ABBAS.

Accused Justice Harriman.

Directly after the appointment of Daniel G. larriman, by Mayor Schleren, Comptroller Palmer, and City Auditor Sutton of Brook-lyn, as Police Justice, a few months ago, a story was published in a Brook-lyn newspaper charging Justice Harriman with having swindled Joseph H. Clarke, his apprentice, out of his \$300 bounty money during the war and with persistently refusing to pay him the unney, although judgment had been entered against him. The matter was brought to the attention of the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic and was referred by that body to the Law Committee.

mittee.

Justice Harriman made a long statement to the committee covering his part in the case, and, although he contended that he was under no moral or lega lobilgation to pay Clarke a cent, he agreed to give him \$70. Clarke accepted this arrangement, and last night the committee exponerated Justice Harriman from all further responsibility.

Mrs. Kora's Lawyer Says She Is Out of the State.

NEWBURGH, June 8 .- Lawyer Joachimson of Nassau street. New York, was in attendance at the Supreme Court here to-day. He told a reporter that he had positively located his miss ing citent, Mrs. Fannie Korn, who recently escaped from the Matteawan Asylum author-ties in Newburgh. The lawyer said that he was not at liberty to give the missing woman's address, but that she was out of the State, and therefore could not be taken, even on extra-dition.

WHITEY WOULDN'T BE SHOOED. No Now the Cable Line Stablemen Lament the Loss of a Pet Sparrow.

Whitey was a small English sparrow of or dinary appearance, except for a snowy tall feather that gained him his name among the stablemen of the cable line stables at Fiftyfourth street and Ninth avenue. He was also distinguished for daring beyond his fellows and it was this that finally brought about his demise last week under harrowing circumstances. The stablemen, who were wont to feed

him, still mourn their loss.

How long Whitey had lived in the vicinity of the stables isn't known; but he first came into prominence early this spring accidentally. It was a fine day, and the employees of the road were eating luncheon outside the building in the sunshine. Over on the track some sparrows were hopping about, pecking here and there among the cobblestones, and among them was Whitey. From time to time one of the men would roll up a pellet of bread and toss it out for the birds to wrangle over. It happened that while the other sparrows were scrabbling over one piece, another and a very large pellet fell near Whitey. He made for it with eagerness just as a cable car came rattling around the turn, causing the rest of the flock to whire away

of New York, married, on Wednesday, Miss of New York, married, on Vednesday, Miss. Elizabeth W. Goddard of Newton Centre, Mass. Mr. Heald is 77 years of age. His first wife died in April of last year. It is said that his second wife is considerably his junior. Mr. Heald, has three children, John Oxenbridge Heald, a lawyer in Wall street, New York, and two married daughters. It was rumored a few weeks ago that Mr. Heald was about to marry, but members of the family refused to discuss the matter.

The area of high pressure abode yesterday over all the country east of the Mississippi, keeping the weather fair and comfortably cool. West of that river it was generally cloudy, with showers falling over the Northwest States and a light fall of snow at Helena. A storm of moderate energy was forming over South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. In this city the day was clear and very pleasant average humidity, 51 per cent.; wind northerly average velocity 14 miles an hour; highest official temperature 75', lowest 56'; barometer corrected to

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, Sux building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows: | 1524 | 2594 | 1510 P M | 74° | 1526 | 1510 P M | 74° | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1526 | 1 Average on June 8, 1894

read to sea lovel at 5 A. M., 30.34; 3 P. M., 30.28

WASHINGTON POSSCART FOR SUNDAY. For New England, fair; warmer; easterly and northeasterly winds. For eastern New York, Jule; warmer in eastern

portion; casterly winds. For eastern Pennsylvania, fair; warmer in castern For the District of Columbia, Delaware, and Mary

and, fair, but with increasing cloudiness and threa

ening weather funday afternoon; warmer; south-crly shifting to northeasterly whole. For western Possayivania, increasing cloudiness; warmer in northern portion; northeasterly winds.

For western New York, increasing cloudiness northeasterly winds.

MAUNDY PENNIES.

Queen Victoria's Dole in Westminster Abbey Not Appreciated Here,

An Englishman living in New York, having sectived a set of the Maundy pennies recently distributed with much ceremony by the Queen's Almoner to the Poor in Westminster Abbey, took them to a dealer in coins and received an offer of \$1 for the lot. The offer was declined, as a set of the coins is worth in Great Britain from 14 shillings to 17 shillings. The ceremony of distributing the Queen's dole on Maundy Thursday is the English equivalent of the Catholic ceremony of washing the feet of the poor. This ceremony is performed at Rome by the Pope and by several prelates, at Florence with great ceremony by a Cardinal, at Vienna by the Emperor, and at St. Petersburg by the Czar as the head of the Greek Church. It used to be performed by the King of Bavaria and by

the English sovereigns.

James II. was the last English sovereign to wash the feet of the poor on Maundy Thursday Since his time the ceremony has been confined to the distribution of the Queen's dole. This dole is put in red and white purses, and distributed in Westminster Abbey amid the pealing of the organ and in the presence of prelates and noblemen. Part of the dole is made up of the Maundy pennies, especially coined for the puruted in Westminster Abbey amid the pealing of the organ and in the presence of prelates and noblemen. Part of the dole is made up of the Maundy pennies, especially coined for the purpose. They are in silver, and of the denominations of one penny, two, three, and four pence. The face value of a set is thus ten pence, but they are at once in demand as curious at about sixteen times their face value, and are promptly sold by the poor recipients to banks and to individuals. Each poor man or woman receives a ponny for every year of the Queen's age, and a new recipient is added each year. The distribution this year was 70 pence to each person. This is seven full sets and a fraction, so that the real value of the dole of Maundy pennies is more than \$5.

The Maundy pennies were first coined in the reign of Charles II. They come to the recipients fresh from the mint. Each coin bears on one side the effigy of the Queen, with her name and titles, and on the other the denomination of the coin, the crown, and the date enclosed in a wreath. The penny is much smaller than our own gold dollar of earlier days. The edges of the coin are not milled, as it is not expected that they will circulate, and the precaution of milling against the coin clippers is unnecessary. A full set of Maundy pennies for the reign of Victoria is worth a very handsome sum.

The word Maundy means command, used adjectively, and refers to the command in the thirteenth-chapter of St. John to the disciples to wash one another's feet.

Abram P. M. Roome died vesterday morning at his residence, 225 Central Park West. He was in his sixty-first year, and for the past forty years he has been engaged in the insurance business in this city. At different periods of his life he had been Secretary of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, New York manager of the Fire Insurance Company of England, and Vice President and Secretary of the Prudential Insurance Company. He was also one of the incorporators and the Secretary of the Adams Fire Insurance Company. He served for many years as a member of the Board many years as a member of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the city. Of recent years he had conducted an insurance broker's business at 173 Broadway. He was a son of Judge William J. Roome. Consumption robbed him of fire children, and the only surviving members of his family are his widow and two sisters. At the time of his death Mr. Roome was a trustee of the Central Presbyterian Church, and he had previously been President of the Board of Trustees. The funeral services will be conducted on Monday at 4 P. M. by the Rev. Dr. Rossiter at the Central Presbyterian Church, Fitty-seventh street, and the interment will be at Greenwood.

The Rev. Dr. Eben Halley, pastor of the Sec-

will be at Greenwood.

The Rev. Dr. Eben Halley, pastor of the Second Street Presbyterian Church of Troy, died yesterday morning. The deceased was the son of the late Rev. Ebenezer Halley, formerly chaplain of the Sata Scaate and also pastor of the Second Street Presbyterian Church. He graduated from Williams College with the class of '64. He was called to the pastorate of the Seventh Street Congregational Church Cincinnati, O. He went to the Congregational Church of Binghamton in 1818, and to Troy in 1886.

of Binghamton in 1878, and to Troy in 1886.

Johns Hopkins, President of the Hoestonville,
Fairmount and Mantun Passenger Railway
Company of Philadelphia, Vice-President of
the Huntington and Brood Top Railmad Company, and President of the Johns Hopkins Oil
Company of Baltimore and Philadelphia, died
auddenly at his residence in Philadelphia oil
Friday. He was also connected with several
flaancial institutions in Philadelphia and haitimore. He was 36 years old, and was born in
Baltimore.

Ralph Swinburne, the oldest locumotive engineer in the country and once associated with

Rain Swhourse, the onest localities with George Stephenson, father of the localities died at Charleston, W. Va., on Frinds night, aged 90 years. He was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1805, and came to this country in the fittes.

Jeremiah Quirk, an old resident of Hoboken, died on Friday night at the age of 95. He was the father of ex-Commissioner Daniel Quirk, and for many years was the proprietor of the Wigwam, a favorite resort of politicians ten years ago.

Business Notices.

Carl H. Schuttz's Carbonic, Selters, Vichy,

Hats! Burke's summer styles are unexcelled; headquarters for value and outing caps: popular prices. 210 Broadway.

Twenty drops of DR, SIEGERT'S ANDOSTURA BLITERS impart a delicious flavor to cold drinks.

MARRIED.

CLARE-BYAN, -On Saturday, June 8, 1895, at the Church of St. Thomas the Apostic, by the Rev. John J. Keogan, assisted by the Rev. John J. Mcade and the Rev. Thomas B. Haipin, Mary E. Ryan to William F. Clare. No cards.

DIED.

BATHGATE.-At Roseville, Newark, N. J., on Friday, June 7, John B. Sathgate, youngest son of James E. and Edizabeth Bathgate, deceased, in the

51st year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, 513 Orange st., Newark, Monday, the 10th inst., at 3:30 P. M. BURROWES, Suddenly, on Thursday morning. James John Burrowes, member of Typographics Union So. 6, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Frank Flynn, 228 Chrystie st., N. Y. He was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1831. Notice of funeral hereafter. Ononlaga county

papers please copy.

CURTIN, Suddenly, on June 6, 1895, Dennis J.

Curtin, at his residence, low Hull st., Prooklyn. Funeral will take place Sunday, June v. at B P. M., from residence.

LING.—On Saturday, June 8, William G. L. King, in

the 71st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at bis late residence 134 West 130th at, on Menday evening, June 10, at 8 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the

MURPHY .-- On the 6th inst., the Rev. John J Mer. phy, pastor of St. Peter's Churca, Belleville, N. J. Relatives and friends and members of all societies attached to the church are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Peter's Church on Monday, 10th that, at 2 30 A. M., where a solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. Interment in the Cemetery of the Holy Sepulchro. **MPRAGUE**,—At Erosklyn, on Friday, June 7, Jessie

N., wife of Alfred Sprague, aged 48 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 125 Milton street, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, June 9, at 4 o'clock. Interment private. WALLACE. On Friday, June 7, at his residence.

144 Fast 60th st., Dr. William B. Wallace, of pure Puneral services from St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th

av. and 30th st., on Monday, 10th Inst., at 10:20 A. M. Irish, Loudon, and Praciford, Yorkshire, Eng-land, papers please copy. WALLACE, On Priday, June 7, at the residence of his father, 144 East 60th at., Dr. Alphonse h Wallace, of pneumonia. Funeral service from St. Patrick's Cathedra', 5th av.

and 50th st., on Monday, 10th inst., at 10:30 A. M GRIGINAL DESIGNS. MONUMENTS. Correspondence a dicited,
J. & R. LAND.

50 Carmine at., New York. THE KENSICO CEMETERY, office 16 East end at T to provide for the greatly increment monitor of visitors have secured additional train service. Their SUMMERTIME TABLE will be published June 2.

Special Notices. WHEATENAL

Every grocer sells it: liss no equal on earth: The perfect breakfast food HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 5TH AVENUE FOR COMPORT IN THE HOME GET Rochuck's Wire Sereens in your Windows. Hest and cheapest as ROESICK S. 12 Fulton st., New York; 1 till at and Hamilton av. Brookiyn.

BLASE'S PILLS, GREAT ENGLISH

Stern Bros.

Perforated **Batistes** for Costumes

in all desirable

shades, at Formerly 85c Yard.

Fancy Colored Dotted Swisses

In two-toned effects, finest grade, at

Fancy Stripe Linen Suitings

West 23d St.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sun rises... 4 28 | Sun aris... 7 29 | Moon rises. 9 39 | Hold Book. 9 30 | Hold Book. 9 30 | Hold Book. 9 31 | Gov. Island. 9 29 | Hell Gate. 11 11

Arrived-SATURDAY, June S. Arelved-Satunox, June 8,
Se New York, Jamison, Southampton,
Se Lis Touraine, Santielli, Havre,
Sa Venetia, Van Basewitz, Christiansand,
Sa Ardancorrach, Jamieson, Clenfuegos,
Se Ardancorrach, Jamieson, Clenfuegos,
Se Ardandou, Walker, Sagua,
Se Tyr, Rasmussen, Bocas del Toro,
Se Chicago City, Sendesi, Swanses,
Se City of New Bedford, Sibber, Fall River,
Hark Fellx Rene, Aguesse, Cayanne,
Hark Francesca T., Martinovitch, Marseillos,
[For later arrivals see First Page.]

Sa Critic, from New York, at Hamburg.
Sa Kansas City, from New York, at Savannah.
Sa Knickerbecker, from New York, at New Orleans,
So Aigonquin, from New York, at Jacksonville.

Sa La Champagne, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard.
Sa Bremerhaven, from Antwerp for New York, off Dover.
Sa Principla, from New York for Leith, off Dunnet Head.

88 Europe, from New York for London, passed the
Lizard.

St Khynland, from New York for Antwerp, passed
the Lizard.

the Lizard.

SAILED PROS FOUNDER PORTS.

SA Strabe, from Santo for New York.

SA Werra, from Union for New York.

Sa berrox, from St. Lucia for New York.

Sa State of Nebraska, from Glasgow for New York.

SA State of Nebraska, from Glasgow for New York.

SA Coleriage from Santos for New York.

SA Coleriage from Santos for New York.

SA Friesland, from Rantos for New York.

SA Flaxman, from Rosario for New York.

SA Glasgow, from Yokodama for New York.

SA Glasgow, from Yokodama for New York.

SA Cibers, from Rio Janeiro for New York.

SATIER FROM BOMESTIC FORTS.
SE Yemassee, from Charleston for New York.
SE Herman Winter, from Boston for New York.
SE Hueffelds, from Raitimore for New York.
SE Guyandotte, from West Point, Va., for New York.
SE Crostan, from Wilmington, N. C., for New York.

Sail To-morrow. Finance, Colon.
Panama, Havana 9 00 A. M.
Colombia, Colon.
Sali Tuceday, June 11.
6 00 A. M. посміно эткамента. Вис должніта Due Tu Antwerp Waesland. Due Wednesday, June 12. Liverpool. Havana. St. Lucia. Leith. Galvesion. New Orleans.

Mew Bublications.

Normannia.

Sloomingdale

NEW BOOKS. Studies of Men," by George W. Smalley, published at \$2.50 'Chimmey Fadden Explains,

Major Max Expounds," published at 50 cents..... An Aide-de-Camp of Napoleon," by Count de Segur, published at \$2.00..... Vengeance of James Vansittart," by Mrs. J. H. Needell, published at 50 cts.....

'Dr. Endicott's Experiment," by Adeline Sergeant, published at 50 cts..... 'Children of the Soil," by Henry Sienkiewicz, published 'Little Knights and Ladies," by

Margaret E. Sangster, published at \$1.25.. Ferragus, the Last Incarnation of Vautrin, by Honore de Bal-zac, published at \$1.50, price...

Gray Roses, by Henry Harland, published at \$1.00, price...... Monochromes, by Ella D'Arcy, published at \$1.00, price...... Foam of the Sea, by Gertrude Hall, published at \$1.00, price .. Life of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by Millicent Garret Fawcett, published at \$1.25, price...

The Rose of Wellington, by Gen. Lord Roberts, V. C., published at \$1.25, price......

For Summer Reading. A most complete assortment of paper books, all standard authors, and all novels to date at 5 to 39 cts.

Bloomingdale Bros.,

BOOK. "Freuch Conversations." The Lambie, 38c, mailed postpaid). FireNCH ACADEMY, 858 Broadway New York. Summer classes.